On American Merchant Marine Discriminating Duties

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE

Is Attracting the Serious Attention of All Who Have at Heart the Welfare of the American Carrying Trade on the High Seas-The Need of Discriminating Duties Pointed Out by an Able Writer on the Subject-What the Bill the West Virginia Senator Advocates Means.

of Washington, D. C., in New York Tribune: I desire to invite attention through the columns of your journal, so extensively read by the thoughtful American, to a speech recently delivered in the senate by Stephen B. Eikins criminating Dutles." The subject deserves the earnest consideration of the whole people, and the speech is an abridged volume of wisdom, sound thought and unanswerable argument, supported by facts and statistics—the strongest weapons of logic—gathered from the record of our national life, as well as that of England, for two hundred and fifty years. The greatest political battles we have fought for a century have been over the question of protection to American industries. The Republican party from its organization. century have been over the question of protection to American industries. The Republican party from its organization, and long prior to its birth the old Whig party, stood by protection to all our industries as the one cardinal principal absolutely necessary to sustain and build up national prosperity, promote the general welfare and to make the nation great and strong. In our infancy, and for more than a third of a century, the early statesmen as earnestly favored protection to our ocean carrying trade as to our industries upon the land, and by law threw the same shield of protection around our ships as around our manufactures. Senator Elkins has shown in his masterly presentation of the subject how for seventy years we have neglected to preserve our rightful place upon the seas, and have given to other nations the enormous carrying trade of the United States. The bill he has offered and supports provides for a duty of ten per cent, ad yalayean in addition.

United States. The bill he has offered and supports provides for a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, in addition to other duties imposed by law, and ten per cent. where no duties are imposed, on all goods, wares and merchandise imported in ships and vessels not of the United States. The bill does not prevent any importer from bringing his goods to our shores in foreign ships, but gives him his choice to do so by paying an additional duty of ten percent, or he can bring them in Americant, or he can bring them in Americant. paying an additional duty of ten per cent, or he can bring them in Ameri-can ships and pay no additional duty. The senator calls attention to the fact that Great Britain kept such a law in force for nearly two hundred years, and did not recent invalidable to the connot repeal it until she had contro ter Raleigh, who for nearly forty years lived upon the seas. This most daring of navigators declared that "whosoever mands the sea commands the trade; seever commands the trade of the id commands the riches of the d, and consequently the world

could be used in our coast-wise, river and lake trade, and that this protection has guarded our lake and coast-wise shipping, and the result is that the trade of our eight thousand miles of coast is the largest in tonnage, and its revenues surpass those of any other on the globe. It is also shown that for the first eleven years of our history, under protection as is now proposed, the carrying of our imports in American ships increased from 17½ to 92 per cent, and exports from 30 to 88 per cent, and that increase was maintained to 1810, at which time "our shipping and share in the great carrying trade of the world was about as great as that of England." He points out the wisdom and the beneficial results of the act of 1789 by the fact that during the next year American ships carried 40, the second year 50, the third year 65, the fourth year 70 and the fifth year 85 per cent, of our foreign commerce, and the latter percentage was maintained for more than a third of a century and will Contant of the second was a surple of the latter percentage was maintained for more than a third of a century and will Contant of the second was a surple of a century and will Contant of the second was maintained for more than a third of a century and will Contant of the second was a surple of the second was maintained for more than a third of a century and will Contant of the second was a surple of the second was maintained for more than a third of a century and will Contant of the second was a surple of the second was a surple of the second was maintained for more than a third of a century and will Contant of the second was a surple o our toreign commerce, and the latter percentage was maintained for more than a third of a century, and until Con-gress suspended the operation of the laws intended to protect our shipping.

A Sufeidal Policy Under the unwise legislation of 1815 suicidal policy occurred in 1828, when all protection to American ships and shipbuilding was withdrawn by law. We could no longer boast with Webster that we had "a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored; navies which take no law from superior force." In 1825, just prior to the passage of that fatal act, we carried 95 per cent of our imports and 89 per cent of exports in American ships. Now, in the very day of our strength and power, when we should carry everything we buy and sell, as well as the products of nations that have but few ships, we present the miserable spectacle of lawing only the miserable spectacle of lawing only the cability to carry a little over 15 per cent of our imports and a little over 8 per cent of our exports. Our shipping in the last two-thirds of a century has suffered a decline of 77 per cent, After presenting these unwelcome facts and the additional one that we are now paying \$500,000 every day to foreign ship-owners for carrying what the American people buy and sell, Senator Eiklns well England in strength of build beauty of the products of the voice of experience as taught in the first forty years of our national life?

We are told that we are not able to compete with England in the carrying face, why not in the time of our matured and vigorous manhood? Have we not thousands in our own land skilled in shipbuilding ready to match old

senting these unwelcome facts and the additional one that we are now paying 300,000 every day to foreign ship-owners for carrying what the American people buy and sell. Senator Elikins well asks if protection to our industries on land and to our coastwise trade has been necessary and has made us prosperous, why should it not have been continued as to industries on the high seas? Why should protection stop when it reaches the ocean?

Nor for this great and inexcusable nesilect of a subject that should have at all times commanded the attention of our statesmen can we plead ignorance of the benefits—yea, the very necessity to our national prosperity—of discriminating duties in favor of shipping in American bottoms. The speech of Senator Elkins cites the very highest American and British authorities in support of it. We were taught the lesison and the duty by the statesmen who guided the nation in its infancy. The wise and sagacious Madison, in the second act, passed by Congress, provided for protection to our shipping by a law like the one under discussion. A member of the British parliament in 1834 declared that by our refusal to pay 25,000,000 a year for thirty years to our ship-owners we had to pay in the same period 35,000,000,000 for freights to foreign shipowers, but under the protected our lake and coastwise trade it would be to-day largely in the inards of foreign shipowers, but under the protective pollogies, and the same period 35,000,000,000 for freights to foreign shipowers, but under the protective pollogies, and the same period 35,000,000 and the same who could measure our strength and power or every peak and in every harber of the globe.

If we had not protected our lake and coastwise trade it would be to-day largely in the inards of foreign shipowers, but under the protection to our carrying on the high sense who could measure our strength and power or every weak and the suppression of the sense in the case of the sense in t

and 200,000 hardy seamen on their decks and 200,000 hardy seamen on their decks—her ocean commerce being valued at nearly \$5,000,000,000—we should, under protection, have surpassed her in the rivairy, in numbers and in tonnage. No wonder she could summon to the queen's jubilee five square miles of ships standing side by side, while the seas were still covered with her sails, England's Methods Pointed Out.
The senator points out the methods.

The senator points out the methods England uses to maintain this vast tonage-to wit, through the British Lloyd system of surveys and classifications brough marine insurance underwriters and mail subsidies, through her consular system and her submarine and suiar system and her submarine and overland electric cables, with agents and ships crowding every port. He pre-sents the astounding fact that at many important ports of Europe where we have consults not an American vessel was seen in 1805. Not only did we lose the trade, but national character and pressize, by having no fleet to evidence the trade, but national character and prestige, by having no fleet to evidence to the people at their ports that we had any commerce or shipping—nothing to tell of the magnitude of our commerce. How humiliating even in the harbor of New York, the gateway of Europe to our continent, the flags of foreign ships that crowd our doeks are almost the only ones that greet the vision, while the stars and stripes of ocean-carriers are rarely ever seen.

Senator Elkins sums up the benefits to be derived by the passage of the pending bill—the carrying of all our imports and part of our exports, and a part of the carrying of contries that have no ships; the increase in shipbuild-

coal, lumber, iron, steel and zinc, giv-ing employment to thousands at home and upon the seas. These statements are sustained by the facts that for a hundred years we have built our own ships for our lake and coastwise trade, and have derived great advantage from this policy.

and have derived great advantage from this policy.

The senator takes issue with the pro-position to buy foreign-built ships and admit them to American registry by showing that this would reduce us to a state of dependence and vassalage, and we would never have a merchant ma-rine or navy; that it would be the op-posite of the policy we have adopted for our home industries; that by buy-ing ships we should send that much noney abroad; that we do not wan ships so much as to secure business for them after we have them.

them after we have them.

One of the strongest reasons urged by him for supporting the bill, is that when in our early history, we had discrimination duties England adopted the same policy, and though she attempted to retaliate in every form and manner against our carrying trade her efforts were failures, and our trade increased year by year. He points out that if England did take from us, under the protection proposed for our merchant marine, the carrying of our exports, our loss would be only \$25,000,000, while our gain in carrying a thousand millmillions per annum. Does the American Congress realize the tribute we pay to foreign ships and the resulting loss to our own people? The cost of carrying 1,700,000,000 of imports and exports is \$200,000,000 per annum. Add \$30,000,000 more for carrying passengers and we have \$20,000,000 we pay annually to foreign shipowners—an amount in thirty years equal to the total cost of our civil war. Shall we continue for another century to pay this enormous sum to other nations, and thereby strengthen their power upon the seas?

Strengthening Riyals' Hands.

Private Individuals or corporations

Private individuals or corporation would not, for the loss they would sus

cur, intrust all their carrying, all they refuse to attend to the transportation It is shown that the present policy It is shown that the present policy "strengthens the hands of our rivals in shipping and commerce," while our own people should enjoy the fruits and in case of war be independent, without fear of injury to our commerce. We have by protection made this nation stronger and more independent on land than any other of the great powers. It is only on the ocean that we are weak, powerless and dependent and we have less reason for this condition of things than any other nation. Our is the only one on the globe whose shores are bathed by the two great oceans—steepless sentinels at midday and midnight that with open arms for eight thou that with open arms for eight thou-sand miles welcomes our commerce, and

JOHN BROWN,

The Martyr, who Attempted to Emancipate the Slaves.

REMINISCENCES OF THE RAID

gerfield Newby, who Lived at Bridgeport, Ohio, and who Cast His Fortunes with the "Liberator" in an Attempt to Free His Family, who were Slaves-Shot and Killed by Virginia Militia-His Surviving Brother, "Gabe," Now Operates a Bridgeport Barber Shop-

port, Ohio, just across the river from whose name has taken a place in his ory, because of the active and heroic the John Brown insurrection at Harper's Ferry, in 1859. Dangerfield Newwhite man and is remembered well by



his family from Rapahannock county, Va. He owned a plantation in Culpep-Va. He sold out all his possessions in In Bridgeport in the spring of 1858. He had twelve children, six boys and six girls, all the picture of physical health and strength. James Newby, who measured six feet three and three-fourth inches in his stockings, and weighed one hundred and untery pounds, went to work at coal mining when he first landed in Ohlo, but after working a short time, he one day threw down his pick and with a mild Virginia oath, said he was never made to dig coal and would not do it. He came to Wheeling and opened a fashionable barber shop in the basement of what was known as the old Monroe house, on the corner of Teuth and Main streets, and



kept by Hiram Kinsey, "Jim," us he was called, prospered and was well known as a square sporting man. He was handy with the gloves, and

loved a game.

"Gabe" Newby, who still lives in Bridgeport, where he has a barber shop, went into the Union army service as a servant for Lieutenani Colonel Richmond, of the First West Virginia Richmond, of the First West Virginia Cavairy, and afterwards served with Colonel Poorman in the Forty-third Ohio Infantry. He is the only surviving brother. Mary, Ann, Emeline, and Elmira are the only sisters living.

Dangerfield Newby, who was killed at Harper's Ferry, had married a slave girl in Virginia, and was the father of six children, all of whom were held as slaves. He came to Ohio with his father's family and went to work to raise sufficient money to buy the freedom of his wife and children. He met John Brown at Oberlin, Ohio, and was induced to John him for the purpose of freeing his family. Brown made Newby a lieutenant, and arriving at Harper's Ferry, put him in command of a squad of men, with orders to march to be forks of the root a show the town.

per's Ferry, put him in command of a equad of men, with orders to march to the forks of the road above the town, and hold it. This order he carried out with a trusty rife until he received his death wound. He was shot through the neck and breast, while fighting his way back to the old arsenal. It was a query for many years what became of his body along with two others, until it was found out that three men had been

FOR any of those unexpected emer-gencies common to children in the sum-mer, Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Straw-berry is an unfailing cure. It is na-ture's specific for summer complaint is

Baturday, August 14th, via Baltimore & Ohio. Tieltets good returning six days and on all regular trains.

T. C. BURKE,
C. P. & T. A.

DON'T nagseate your stomach with teas and bitter herbs, but regulate your liver and sick headache by using those famous Rittle pills known as De Witt's Little Early Lisers. Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfith streets; Chatham Sinejair, Forty sixin and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheefs, No. 607 Main street; Extey Bross. Penn and Zane streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport.

IN TWENTY-SIX CITIES.

New York Newspaper Summarizes the Improved Condition of Business and Industrial Life-Booms Reported from Every Place.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 .- The New York

Press prints the following reports of re-ST. LOUIS-The American Wire Nai

Tompany will enlarge its plant and in-rease its force from 400 to 1,000 men. The letter Window Glass Company will tra-le its plant. The American Tin Plate company will enlarge its plant and in-rease its employes to 2 000

Company with entarge its plant and increase its employes to 2,000.

OMAHA—Armour & Co, are building a packing plant to cost \$1,000,000. The Comaha Stock Yards Company is enlarging its capacity. The P. E. Her Glucose and Beet Sugar Company is putting up a plant to cost \$500,000. There is much building.

a plant to cost \$500,000. There is much building.
CHICAGO—The Illinois Steel Company is resuming in all las branches. Much building is reported.
PHILADELPHIA—A building boom has set in. Many industries, idle for a long time, are resuming.
PITTSURGH—Iron and steel mills are resuming on full time. Bank deposits have reached high-water mark.
READING, PA—The Reading Iron Company's plant at Danville, employing 700 hands, will resume to-day.
NEW HAVEN—The New Haven Cloak Company has resumed at thirteen hours a day. The Candee Rubber Company is on full time again.
WATERBURY, CONN—The Waterbury Watch Company reports better business than for two years.
SEYMOUR, CONN—The Tingue Manufacturing Company has resumed on full time.

facturing Company has resumed on full

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN-The G. H. Bushnell Company, manufacturers of cottonseed oil machinery, have resumed MILLVILLE, N. J-Wheaton & Co.'s

Bohemian Glass Works have resumed.

OGONTZ, PA—The Hammond Edge Tool Works have resumed on full time.

DEXTER, ME—Amos Abbot Woolen
Mills are running eighteen hours a day,
with orders to last until January 1.

GUILFORD, ME—The Piscataquis
Woolen Company is now running eigh-

Woolen Company is now running eighteen hours a day.
WILSON, N. H.—The Hillsborough
Woolen Mills have resumed on full time.
SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Wages in the
Raritan and the Somerset Woolen Mills
have been increased 10 per cent.
GADSDEN, ALA—The Eillott Car
Company's works are running over-time
on orders that insure work for the rest of
the year.

EAST HARTFORD, CONN—Car shops have doubled the orders they had last year. More men are being employ-

DANBURY, CONN—Many of the twenty-two hat factories have doubled crews now and are running day and night. The shipments for June and July were the largest since 1892.

MERIDEN, CVONN—The silver-plating factories are increasing their output. OAKLAND, CAL—F. I. Smith, the Borax King, will build a refinery in the east at a cost of \$1,000,000.

DANVILLE, PA.—Reading Iron Works will resume to-day.

MILWAUKEE—Hilinois Steel Company's plant resumed last Friday.

ANNITSON, ALA—The Anniston Car Works have resumed on full time.

will increase the force to 1,200 men. GATE CITY, ALA—A company which will build a steel mill to cost \$1,000,000 has asked for a site here.

Bottling Distilled Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acting Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal venue bureau, has modified the regula ions governing the bottling of distille spirits issued in May last. These amendments the time within the bottling may be completed is extended from one to six days, including the day on which the spirits are dumped into the mingling cisterns. The number of cisterns for bottling purposes is increased from one to six if necessary, and more liberal provisions have been made as to the disposition of remnants resulting from each dumping. The requirements as to branding have been modified so as to allow the mame of the season to be used instead of the actual date.

Advancement of Science Association DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—Prof. Frederick Ward Putnam, of Harvard was elected president of the America Association for the Advancement of Science this morning; L. O. Howard, of the department of agriculture, Washing ton, succeeds Prof. Putnam as permanent scretary; D. S. Kellicott, of the Ohio State University, Columbus, was elected general secretary to succeed Prof. Hall; Frederick Bedell, of Connell Uni-versity, was made secretary of the coun-cil, and vice presidents and secretaries re named for each of the various se

Boston was chosen as the place of neeting for 1898.

G. A. R. Encampment Corps Reunion. BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Dates for army have been aranged as follows:

have been aranged as follows:

Tuesday, August 24, First and Fifth
Army Corps, 3 to 5 p. m., Second and
Third Army Corps, 5 to 7 p. m.

Thursday, August 26th, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twentleth Army
Corps, 9 to 11 a. m., Eighth and Nineteenth Army Corps, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Sixth Army Corps, 11 to 3 p. m. Ninth
and Eighteenth Army Corps, 3 to 6 p. m.

Friday, August 27, Fourth, Thirteenth
and Fourteenth Army Corps, 9 ... 11 a. m.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps, 11
a. m. to 1 p. m.. Seventeenth and Twenty-second Army Corps, 1 to 3 p. m.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Army
Corps 3 to 5 p. m.

West Virgin a Pensions. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13 .-Pension certificates have been issued to West Virginia applicants as follows: Original—George T. Kennedy, Pied-mont; Cassius C. Wertz, Graham's

Mines.
Additional—William J. Brown, Gar-field. ield. Increase—Euganus Sypolt, Kingwood, Reissue—Joseph Lovett, Bryan.

Only Time Bismarck Howed Ilis Head. MADRID, Aug. 13.-Prince Bismarck n his telegram of condolence to Senora Canovas, says: "I have never bowed my head before any one, but I bow it every time I hear the name of Car

WAIT for the Retail Butchers Protect ive Association picnic and barbecue, to e held at the Wheeling Park Thursday,

"I CRAVE but One Minute," said Cough Cure, and proceeded with his or atory. One Minute Cough Cure is un equalled for throat and lung troubles Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelft streets; Chatham Sinclair, Fürty-sixtl and Jacob streets. A. E. Scheela No. and Jacob streets; A. E. Sch

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Chart Helitchers warm.

Premier of Spain, LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, in the course of a long article upon the increasing activally known that London is one of the strongholds of the Carlists, thousands o

strongaolds of the Carlists, thousands of active followers of the claimant of the Spanish throne being located in this city. The Pall Mail Gazette adds: "Their leaders seem to think that the fall of Canovas brings their opportunity nearer. During the past week they have held many meetings to discuss the best means of assisting their colleagues in Spain in the event of a rising occurring."

ring."

The Chevalier Lumbye, head of the Carlist Club, in the course of an interview, is quoted as saying:

"The Carlists are highly organized throughout Spain. When Don Carlos next lands, nothing but foreign interference will prevent him from reaching the throne. There are ten thousand volunteers in England ready to fight for him."

CUBAN TOBACCO

Held by Weyler's Order-No Order of Release Has Been Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.-So far as is known at the state departissued by the Spanish government for the release of all of the tobacco held in Cuba for expect to the United States, under the provibitory rule of Captain-General Weyler, fessed last year. Each case is being treated on its merits, and the only general order issued relates to the evidence that must be produced by the American owner of the tobacco, such as proof that the contracts for delivery of the tobacco were actually made prior to the issue of the prohibitory rule; dates of the various steps in the transaction, and explanations of the reasons why the tobacco had not been shipped before. In some cases there has been considerable delay in securing the release of the tobacco, owing to the fact that this evidence has been sent to Madrid instead of Havana, but generally it is said the Spanish government is treatier, the amiliations Cuba for only to the United States, is said the Spanish government is reating the applications with prope

THAT CURIOUS DISEASE

Which Caused the Death of Tanners at

on General Weyman has telegraphed he Pennsylvania board of health for orts, to have become infected by th

Surgeon General Weyman says that e

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.-Sec tary Gage to-day instructed the colctor of customs at Buffalo, N. Y., to idmit to entry the Canadian stor eeded for the work on the Buffak reakwater, pending a final settlement is to the rate of duty and by whom to paid. Under this arrangement th ng stricken out of the present.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt has made public the secretary Roosevelt has made public the eport of Commander Davis upon the results of his investigation into the confuct of the Nor York navy yard in its Bowles. The commander's report completely vindicates Mr. Bowles' management at every point, and Acting Secretary Roosevelt has accepted in full the conclusions reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—A practicable application of the homeopathle principle of like cures like is de-scribed by Consul German at Zurich scribed by Consul German at Zurich ariment transmitting treaties upor snake bites. In brief, it shows that the bite of polynomus screens like cohraantidote for the venom of like snakes. A large lot of Waists that sold

loatort. uce Boft, White Hands," free. ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by Currette Bankeries.



IT SHOULD BE

John Becker & Co., JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

By order of Court the entire stock of

White, Handley & Foster

Must be sold within sixty days.

A REDUCTION OF 25 and 50 Per Cent On the Entire Line.

Now is your chance to procure

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE..

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES....

ALL AND GET FIRST CHANCE

Respectfully,

FRANK E. FOSTER, HERMAN FRANK,

Receivers.



TWO DRIVES.

Shirt & Waists.

98c

For your choice of any of our high priced Waists.

25C EACH.

at 50c to \$2,

Corsets.

A big lot of Corsets-full sizes-broken assortment, 35c to 75c, worth double.

J. S. RHODES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

C. CALLIGAN.
Spring Suitings
\$15.00 Up.
Trouserings.....
\$4.00 Up.
C. E. CALLIGAN,

AGENT. 6

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.

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+ C. H. QUIMBY, +

FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY. Fireworks, Base Ball Goods, Hammocks, Flags, Lanterns, Cheap Books, Magazines, Foot Balls, Newspapers, Bta-tionery. BANK OF WHEELING CAPITAL \$200,000, PAID IN. WHEELING, W. VA.

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Scotland,
JOSEPH SEYBOLD,
myll
Cashler.

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John Lerw,
John Waterhouse,
W. H. E. Stone,
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Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland and all points in Europe,
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Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

DIRECTORS. William A. Isett,
J. A. Miller,
E. M. Atkinson,
Julius Pollock,
Robert Simpson,
John K. Botsford,
Julius Pollock,
A. MILLER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REAL ESTATE TITLE INSURANCE If you purchase or make a loan on real estate have the title insured by the Wheeling Title and Trust Co.

DENTISTRY. E. E. WORTHEN, DENTIST.

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RESTAURANT AND CAFE. THE WIGWAM RESTAURANT AND CAFE,

Warm meals served in their best style.
Dining rooms coay and suur. All short,
order coaking, and friese reasonable. Only
restaurant that provides a first-class
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Entrance on Fourteenth street.
Merchants Hot Lanch daily. Roast Ber
and Potatoes. Coffee, Bread and Butter,
go cents will changed daily
juis S. BRUBAKER, Proprietor.

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Real Estate for Sale,

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dwelling. 106
Summer residence, 4 or 5 rooms. 106
Summer residence, 4 or 5 rooms. 106
Saloon in Martin's Ferry. 106
4-roomed house Crescent Place. 106
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Saloon of Martin's Martin of Martin's Market street, blacksmith the

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FINK & BRAUNLICH. 'Phone 687. 1143 Market Street-REAL ESTATE AGENTS.-

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PRUSTEE'S SALE.

SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF SE-TEMBER, 1897.

TEMBER, 1887,

commencing at 19, o'clock a. m., the following described property, that is to say: The south half of lot number six of square manner line in J. and J. R. Disker's addition to the city of Wheeling, Ohio county word Virginia, said half lot frontier street, and extending back of even with manner of the county feet on the east side of Raitmore street, and extending back of even with one hundred feet to the public alloy. TERME OF SALIS-Cone-third and as much more as the jurchuser electre to pay in cash of the habors in two equid installments at one and two equid installments at one and two equid installments at one and two

CITY BANK BUILDING.

No. 1820 Main street, 8 rooms, both gases, hall entrance to every room 1800 No. 181 Fourteenth street.

No. 2003 Woods street, 8 rooms. 100 No. 2003 Woods street, 8 rooms. 500 No. 2253 Alley E., 2 rooms. 520 No. 237 Main street, 7 rooms.

JAMES A. HENRY, Real Estate Agent, Collector, Notary Public and Pension Attorney, No. 162 Main street.

t a bargain. Money to loan on city property on shor

Q. LAMB, Pres. JOS. SEYBOLD, Cachier,

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF SEP-TEMBER, 1807.

TERMS OF SALE-One-third and a

II26 Market Street, . . . Wheeling, W. Va. TARE ELEVATOR. _____ Jy12

1402 MARKET STREET.